Why Does Jesus Christ Look So Turkic or Indian?

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SUMMARY

We continue delving into the **R1b Saga**, where ancient language codes and gene codes align perfectly. Is it merely coincidental that the names **Christ** and **Krishna** bear striking similarities? Similarly, the resemblance between **Celtic** God **Esus** and **Jesus** raises intriguing questions. What does the Turkic '**OZ**' stamp signify? And what does the cross of it we recognize as the **swastika**, represent? How can we interpret these symbols as a collective representation of reunion with the God? Everything here, including the slanting eyes of the **Buddha**, is part of a tremendous whole. This epic demonstrates that for those who focus on individual trees without seeing the forest, interconnectedness of each tree. Moreover, we find a message from the esteemed **Anatole Klyosov**.

ARBIN WORD ROOTS EPIC – PART TWO

There is a prevailing rumor that the enigmatic "Evil Witch" inscribed these words on a page: Did the prophets, whose tales have been passed down to us, truly exist? Did they receive divine messages as we are told? Personally, I am not concerned with that aspect of the narrative—whether they were exactly as portrayed or not. They were partly right, partly wrong. What captivates my attention is the nature of the taletellers themselves—who were the masterminds behind these accounts and what motivated them? What underlying threads connect them? And let me share with you the most crucial revelation: their hidden secrets. It is within these concealed enigmas that the profound prophecies can only be unraveled. What secrets lie within the codes

embedded in our language, akin to the codes woven into our lineages? Why do the codes of the "**Arbin Language**" display a remarkable **mathematical structure**, as though crafted by a council from another universe (**Note 6**)? All of these questions will be unraveled as a unified whole. Once solved, all the mysteries shall be laid bare. I possess the passwords and I am willing to share them with anyone who seeks to unlock the truth. However, God knows that many have succumbed to the allure of darkness, aligning themselves with the devil. They doom the world to darkness, just as they darken the real existence of the prophets. If humanity cannot solve this problem, it will be solved in the dirty oil of its own mind. They will be scorched in the fire of scolars' scolastic ignorance…

Hundreds of years later, one of those who found the secret of these codes will say: The main "line" is that it is very common that words penetrate various languages, it is not a big deal. It is equally possible that Turkic words get into Indo-European languages, and Indo-European words get into Turkic language. Some will say "why not?" … "why such a fuss about it?" "so what?" … The only way to overcome such views is to introduce a "time component" into these sagas. It would give a time-wise pattern of spreading **Turkic (or rather Proto-turkic, Arbin languages)** from its historical core across Eurasia, it would show why Sumers and when Arbin came there and WHO brought Arbin language there, and **WHEN Arbin language came to Europe** and **WHO brought it there**. Here is another hint that Arbin was brought to Sumers (and to Anatolia future Turkey) by R1b-L23-Z2103 folks, and it was brought to Europe by R1b-L23-L51-P310-L151-(P312+U106) folks, the first branch dated 6000-4000 years ago, the second branch since 4800 years ago. That is when Arbin language and its words settled in the Middle East and in Europe. IE language was brought to Europe in its active phase only 3000-2500 years ago, that is much later. That is why so

many Arbin words in the West. The language that linguists name “Turkic” came in waves from the Altay region only 2000-1700 years ago, and was propagated **by Scythians**. It was the latest period of Turkic language, which layered over Arbin in Asia, and only slightly reached Europe, where IE languages were already in a full force (1).

Is Jesus Christ Gaulish?

Another prophet and religion will emerge from the Torah society, that is, the Jews, where strict rules and God's commandment have turned into an extremely dominant power: Jesus Christ and his teaching, his savvy. A new understanding in which spiritual exaltation, personal purification and healing, tolerance and love come to the fore instead of strict obedience to strict rituals. Some attribute this dramatic paradigm shift to the ethnic difference of Jesus Christ? – **Umberto Eco** - It is claimed that the origin of Jesus is **Gaulish** (2). Even the name of the region where he was born and raised evokes this: **Galilee**.

The Gauls or Celtic ancient religion is polytheistic and pagan. Esus, the name of one of many Gods, is associated with Jesus. Note the Turkic '**oz**' similarity. 'Oz' is the spirit, the spirit that aiming to meet the supreme spirit, so the sky God.

Celtic religious beliefs and Turkic religious cult show some similarities. Central Asian and European Old Turkic religious tradition is one of the first monotheistic religion in history. Göktürks are considered monotheistic. Even though other gods are mentioned in some times and in some ancient Turkic tribes, in practice there are spirits of great and small size and a single creator God (**Tengri**). Other concepts referred to as divine being in ancient Turks: Homeland, main capital, mother earth: **Ötüken**… God of the spirits of the underworld, God of evil: **Erlik Han** - Yer, yir, er > **earth** > **eretz** (Hebrew); **ura**, **werito** (Celtic) … God of goodness: **Kayra Han** (Krayir), the beech tree (**kayın**) is

his symbol - **kala** (Greek), **kind** (English) - / **Yggdrasil** (Scandinavian holy - life tree < Bü-yük terek, Yüksek Terek (Turkic) (Büyük > **big**, yük > **huge**, **high**; terek > **tree** / … According to some, the greatest God, according to some, the grandson of the great god: **Ülgen**… Kutay Han: Mongolian-Turkish big god … In a way, these are different names of the same God. Lower gods should be considered as angels. Yet for all times and for all Turkic tribes, the supreme spiritual authority is one and the same: Gök (sky) Tengri or just **Tengri**.

This is how the oldest Turkic religious tradition is described, but… Here is the protagonist of our epic, the "Arbin" (Turkic or proto-Turkic) people, as they spread to Europe, they united with other tribes or other tribes of its own tribe. The religious cult evolved towards polytheism.

A Sumerian legend expresses the longing for one unified society, one language, one God, once in that golden age. Which side wants what, it's complicated. But one thing is certain, in a way, this part of the epic is a story of the Arbin tribe mixing with other tribes in Sumer: "On that day when there is no snake, when there is no scorpion, when there is no hyena, when there is no lion, when there is neither dog nor wolf, when there is thus neither fear nor trembling, man has no rival! At such a time, may the lands of Shubur and Hamazi, the many-tongued, and Sumer, the great mountain of the me of magnificence, and Akkad, the land possessing all that is befitting, and the Martu land, resting in security — the whole universe, the well-guarded people — may they all address Enlil together in a single language! For at that time, for the ambitious lords, for the ambitious princes, for the ambitious kings — Enki, the lord of abundance and of steadfast decisions, the wise and knowing lord of the Land, the expert of the gods, chosen for wisdom, the lord of Eridug, shall change the

speech in their mouths, as many as he had placed there, and so the speech of mankind is truly one" (3).

Nor was it a coincidence that the concept of the Chief God "Marduk" appeared in Sumer. Then "Zeus" will appear in Ancient Greece. However, their "chief deity" does not symbolize the divine unity as much as the Turkic Tengri concept. The trinity of "**father-son-holy spirit**" that emerged in Christianity is in a way an emulation to polytheism. It looks like the Celtic paganist tradition. It is also like the Turkic trilogy of "the sky - earth - the spirit between these two".

And then Islam is the religion in which the concept of one God is most definitely emphasized. Excluding the angels, no even inferior counterpart of that God can be claimed. He was one of the important reasons why the Turks easily accepted and adopted this religion.

We have to say that: Some Celtic god names play Turkish melodies just like the Sumerian god names. Those who do not speak Turkish, of course, cannot sense these, but the situation is quite frustrating for those who know Turkish and try to stay away from such "conspiracy theories" and demonic astrays. In some similarities, there are obvious semantic overlaps.

Some Gaulish God names: (Turkish words are red ones)

Aengus og: a god of youth, young (**genç oğlan** – young boy – **oglan** (English); **Axona**: a goddess of river (**Ak**: flow, **ana**: mother); **Belenus**: a god of healing, meaning comes from bright, bella (It.) (**balkı** – shine, glare) … Another opinion: "Belenos: au Dieu lituanien Velinas, au Dieu macédonien Veles et au Dieu phénicien **Baal**, Baal, bel en hébreux et à Belus, fondateur de **Babylone**" (2). … **Bil** (Turkic): know, understand – **bilge**: weis, omniscient; **Boann**, **Boand**: wife of Dagda (**Banu**, **Banı** – noble woman > **bena** (Celtic – woman); **Cailleach**: the god

of illness, veiled one (**şal**, **çul** – **shawl** – **şallı** kadın); **Dagda**: biggest God, the god of earth (Tengri: God; **tag**, **dag**, **dağ**: mountain); **Dusios**: This rascal impregnates women and animals against their will. He is also an incubus (nightmare). Or are some slanderers making him the scapegoat for their illegitimate pregnancies? (**Düş**: dream, imagination); **Esus**: Jesus? Oz: Earthly soul ready to unite with God. … **Öz**, **ös**, **esin**: inspiration, intuition, essence; **Taranis**, **Tonaros** (Latin): the god of thunder (**Tan**: dawn; **tansık**: miracle; **tar**: destroy, to break to pieces; **Telo**: a god of mythology (**De**: tell, talk)… Abellio, Alaunos, Alisanos, Caturix, Erditse etc.

Here is where the name of the Celtic priests **Druids** comes from: “one of the order of priests among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland, from Latin druis, fem. druias (plural druidae), from Gaulish Druides, from Celtic compound *dru-wid- "strong seer," from Old Celtic ***derwos** "true" (from PIE root ***deru**- "**tree**," especially oak) + ***wid**- "to know" (from PIE root *weid- "to see"). Hence, literally, perhaps, "they who know the oak" (perhaps in allusion to divination from mistletoe). Anglo-Saxon, too, used identical words to mean "tree" and "**truth**" (treow)” (OED) (4). Turkic root ‘**dur**’: stay, stand, stop; **durabilir**: **durable**; **terek**: **tree**; **tura**: post, beam, structure, **tower**; **doğru**: **true**, right; **dürüst**: **trust**, **trustable**, **true**, **truth**; **edgü** > **wid**: know, teach …

Between you and me: It is stated in many sources (reference 4 for example) that the name **Gaul** comes from '**call**'. '**Kola**, **küle**' mean to call in Old Turkic and Altaic dialects. This is related to Turkic '**ku**' (voice), '**kulak**' (ear) and '**kel** - **gel**' (come) (Norm Kisamov).

Some examples from Sumerian Gods:

Arali: epithet for the underworld / Turkic god of the underworld: Erlik (Aralik)

Umal, Umul: a mythical creature with appearance of a newborn child associated with a theme of a creation of a man / Umay: ancient Turkic mother goddess

Dengir: god of heaven / **Tengri**: ancient Turkic god of heaven

Utu, Ud: god of the sun / **Od**, **ot** (Turkish): fire / **Od** > Utu, Ud > **ODİN** (the God of Vikings)

Aba: a most important god of the Akkadian pantheon / Abi, apa, aba: big brother; elder, respectable person

Ziusudra: hero who survived a flood and gained immortality; a prototype of a biblical Noah / **Su**: water

Ashnan: goddess of harvest and cereals. Embodiment of a goddess blessing food / **Aş**: food, meal; ana: mother; Aşana: mother of food

Nana: goddess associated with ideas of fertility / Anan, ana: mother

Nanaya (**Aya**): one of Sumerian goddesses. Depicted by symbols - a moon and a star / **Ay** (ai): moon, ana: mother

Enlil: god of wind / **Yan Yil** - spirit of a wind

Bilgemes: a version of an Akkadian name **Gilgamesh**. Two names stand out – **Bilge**: wise, Mes, Mesh - in Semitic languages Musa, Moshe (Moses)

Humbaba: a monster, a giant, an opponent of Bilgemes and Enkidu / **Kum Baba**: sandy father

Bel: designation of a supreme god. It was applied to Enlil, one of a trinity of cosmic gods (Anu, Ənlil, Ər), and later designated Marduk, a god of the

Babylon city / **Belya**: to know, **bilge**: sage

Əa, Əar, Ar: one of a trinity of cosmic gods, a god of Earth / **yir**, **yer**: earth

Beleth-hatti: **bilge kadın** (wise woman) (5).

In the context of Prophet "Moses", Jesus Christ "Messiah", the inseparable unity of the concepts of 'mesh' (Arabic Turkish - touching by hand, caressing, to pat), "five" and "hand" … And their Turkic roots:

One of the attributes of Hz. İsa (Jesus in Turkish) is 'shepherd'. **Çoban** > **shepherd**. But let's leave that for now. What is the source of **Messiah**? Mesh (Arabic Turkish, Hebrew): rub, caress, bless by hand touching. **Beş** (Turkic) (five fingers - so hand) >< **penta**, **penc**, **five**, **hamesh** (Hebrew), **viisi** (Fin.) >< **mesh** (**Gilga-mesh** - **Bilge-mesh** - **Ra-meses**) >< **bhuja** (Sanskrit – hand), **pajca** (Sanskrit – five) >< **Moses**, Prophet Musa … In many languages, five, hand, caress, paw have common roots and fully overlap with Turkish roots. Other examples: **Viis** (Fin. – five) >< **beş** >< **viisari** (Fin. – hand); **kasi** (Fin. – hand) >< **oxa**, **okşa** (Turkic – caress), **karış** (Turkic – hand) (If these words are common, did the Finns get them from the Arabs or the Hebrews? Another Finnish example: **Ovala** (Turkish) > **hyvailla** (caress, rub); penc (Persian Turkish) > **pençe** (Turkish Persian – **paw**) >< **pump**, **pemp** (Celtic – five); **bost** (Bask – five) >< **beş**; **eskua** (Bask – hand) >< **oxa**, **okşa** (Turkish – caress) >< **otza** (Bask – paw); **caochan** (Scots Celtic – caress) >< **okşa**, **okşan** (Turkish) < **coig** (five); **caothach** (Irish – caress) < **cuig** (five) >< **okşa** (caress)… Yes, also: **Chris** > **caress** >< **karı**, **karış** (Turkish – hand, hand touching).

So what shall we say about the similarity of Krishna and Christ?

What we're telling about it is clear. But the majority will still call them "coincidence". God has sealed their eyes and ears. It is not our role to defend God, but at least in this matter, this is not His fault. They prayed to him very intensely from academia, media and social media. The summary of these wishes was roughly as follows: “O Mighty my Lord, completely close our eyes, ears to all information that would disturb us. Our remaining open points are enough. Amen…” "**Krishna**" supposedly comes from the Hindi word for “black.” Well then, this is already Turkish. **Kara** (black)- karaşın > **krish-na** … Christ's ‘**chris**’ is something else entirely!.. It comes from the word "**caress**"! So, Turkic '**karı**': arm, hand; ‘**karış**’: touch with palm, measure by hand.

However, the issue is completely different from another point of view: “**KRshNa** (Rg/Kuru/Hari-Jina)” … “**Jesus** (**Gaius** / Caesar) is Lord" … “Imperator Caesar Augustus (Agaastya/Aga-asta/ Hari-asta/**Christ**” … > “The **Quran**” (6).

What does that mean? It means: 'Krishna' is a concept of the sun cult. The same sun cult dominates the Romans. The names of the Christian prophet told in the Roman period are also related to the Roman culture and come from the Roman sun cult. **Hari** (Sanskrit): green, yellow green, yellow, SUN… Hari-jina / **jina**: victor, conquer - Turkic '**yin**, **yen**' > win. **Sarı** (Turkic): yellow, sun color; **sol**-uk: pale, faded, **sallow**; **sol**: to fade, wither; **sarı** > **hari** (like sol > helios), **sear** …

Krishna is God's pattern on earth, being shot in the foot by an arrow, he dies of this wound, and when he dies, he ascends into the sky and reunites with the God of which he is a part of him. Christ is nailed by the feet and crucified. He is

also the son of God. When he dies, he ascends to the sky and reunites with his father. Are there any similarities in these stories? Oh dear, come on!.. The crucified figures of Krishna were found, belonging to the years before Christ: No sense, it may just a fiction... By the way, Turkic '**karşı**' > cross… And meanwhile, **Oz**, the stamp of Oz: '**Oz**' to reach God, the earth spirit to the great spirit , symbol of its attainment to God (same as Hindu - Buddhist **Swastika**).
Oz, **öz**, **es** > **Esus** (Celtic) > **ousia** (Greek) > **essentia** > **Jesus** > **essence**

Really… Why does Buddha have slanted eyes? And why is he blue-eyed in some paintings and sculptures? You wouldn't believe me if I said Buddha is Turkic too, but it is certain that many ancient Buddhist monks were Turkic, keep that in mind. And let me say something even more disturbing. The Mongol-Turkic ruthless **Genghis Khan**, who built an empire larger than the Roman Empire, would go to a Buddhist temple to meditate when he got tired of using violence. With the **swastika** (stamp of **Oz**) sign on his ring. Isn't it, for God's sake, a postmodernist style just like that of today's politicians in those times? Just like you do with **Attila** (he is Caucasian), you can heavily accuse him of many things. Except for one thing: They weren't racist like many modern day politicians. They united Turks, Mongols and many tribes under the same state, the same army. They valued those who fight well, produce well, process knowledge, and trade properly. Turkish was the leading official language.

Buddha: awakened; **büt** (Turkic): complete, completion, being mature; **bedük**: big, huge, sublime. Another page on this topic was found: The Türkic word belongs to a class of grammatically most archaic, distinguished by homonymic noun-verb pair and neutrality to transitivity. It was a primer of a word, not a tongue yet, in Skt. bodhi "enlightenment, awakening". Time has erased in

English linguistic traces of the past religions supplanted by the later doctrines, leaving behind only monuments of the old cultures. The term bodi is a Buddhist religious term of Türkic extraction, with vast spectrum of Indian derivatives: Buddha, bodimant “throne of enlightenment”, bodisatva (bodhisattva) “enlightened (bodhi) being (sattva)”, etc. Few of them rolled into a Türkic syncretic lexicon. The first **Buddha** brought a Buddhist enlightenment to India. **He was a Türkic Saka extract**, a Scythian “prince” **Shakyamuni** (6th c. BC), of the Saka (Saxon) Kurgan tradition (Norm Kisamov) (7).

Dalai (Dalai Lama): ocean; **talay**: sea, ocean (come from Altaic ‘**dalga**’: wave – Allan Bomhard) / **Talas**, **Talas Kaan** (sea king of Turks) >< **thalassa** (Greek)

Dharma <> **töre** (custom, morals); **der** (root)-mek, **dernek** (be together, meeting, organization); **darm** (Uyghur – lehre, teach), ders (Turkic Arabic – lecture, teaching): >< **Torah**

Tathagata >< **gitti**, **de gitti** (one who has thus gone)…

Gautama: **kut**, **kutlu** (holy, blessed)

Jina: victor, win < **yen**

Minds can become easily bewildered. This saga is actually an R1 saga. So where did these slanted eyes, this yellow race come from? This is the epic of R1 dancing and mating with C, Q and also with N and L. Until this Arbin-Turkic language became today's Turkish language, except for a few, it was the common communication language of all haploclans in the world. Now, some well-intentioned ones say: There are common words, but both sides have taken them from each other. If we accept this, something strange emerges: When we remove the common words, there is no such thing as the Turkish language left. So, was this Turkic clan mute before they borrowed those words from others?

Did these people understand each other through sign language? If we look at it from that perspective, the fact that a mute clan established such great states is truly an extraordinary testament of their abilities. This saga is the epic of a linguistic and cultural unity above the groups we mentioned.

NOTES

(6) Turkic verb roots starting with the letter **K** … It shows that they are real roots in the cluster integrity... And its children in Western languages: **Kabar**: PIE **keue**, swell; **kaç**: escape, skip, PIE **cap** < **kap**; kaçır: miss, kidnap; **kak**: hit, push, inlay… (**kick**); **kal**: PIE **kwell**, stay, stand, keep (**colony**) – PIE **k'al**: be pregnant, gebe **kal**; **kaldır**: remove, lift; **kam-kımı**: **com-**, **commun**, **communal** etc. , be together, collect, get together; **kan**: PIE **gno**, **know**, believe, **kennen** (German); **kanırt**: to try to twist something loose, to bent. PIE **K'an** (Bomhard); **kap**: PIE **cap**, **cape**, **capire** etc. , **grasp**, **catch**, hold; **kapa**: **cover**, close, (**cap**); **kar**: mix, **cor**- (com-); **karga**, **kargış**: **curse**; **kas**: contract; **kaşı**: scratch; **kat**: fold, break; **kat**: **cut**; **kat**: **add**; **katıl**: **join**, attend; **katıl**: be **hard**; **kavur**: roast, scorch; **kavuş**: **coop**-, **co-**, **com-**, meet, come together; **kay**: **ski**, slade, skip; **kayır**: favor, do good, **kind**, **kala** (Greek); **kaz**: excavate, dig; **kazı**: scrape; **keç-geç**: **change** to, **go**, go by, **get through**, pass; **kel-gel**: come; **kel-kol-kola**: **call**; **keng**: **con-**, be together, **connect** (**Kengeş**: **congress**, meeting / **kenet**: clamp / **kene**: tick); **kes**: PIE **kes**, cut, **sec**, **sect**, section etc. ; **ket-kit-git**: go, PIE **ket**, **get**; **kez-gez**: wander, walk about, **guest**, **ghost**, **geist** (German); **kıl**: cut (**kılıç** > **gladio**); **kıl**: make; **kır**: **break**; **kıs**: **ax**, **axe**, be **short**; **kıpır**: move; **kıvır**: **curve**; **kız**: get angry, be hot, **heiss** (German); **ki** (giy-giyim): to wear, **clothe**; **kir-gir**: enter; **kok**: smell; **kon**: to land, settle, sit, be placed, **con**- (konşu, komşu: neighbor); **konuş**: **conversation**, speak; **kop**: connect, **coop**-; **kop**: break off, split; **kork**: **horror**, **Gorgos** etc. , fear; **koru**: **guard**, **garden**, **court**, **care** etc. ; **koş**: run, PIE **kers**; **koy**-

kod: put, place, (**cuddle**); **kör**-**gör**: see, PIE **keu**; **köp**: multiply, swell, **copious**, **copy**, PIE **keue**; **kur**: **create**, set, found; **kus**: vomit, **gush**, **cast**; **kurut**: corn, dry up; **kut**: be holy, celebrate (**God**); **kül**, **gül**: **laugh**; **küre**: shovel, **curettage**; **küreş**: fight, **guerra**; **küs**: be offended; **küt**-**güt**: to herd, drive, **guide**, **Guido** (It.)

(7) Turkic root '**tin**': soul, spirit; '**tan**': **dawn**; '**tün**': evening, night, dark period of day; '**tün** – **dün**': yesterday; '**tansık**': miracle; **Tengri** - **Tanrı**: god, **yan**: soul; **can**: soul, life; **toğ** – **tuğ**: sun rise… / **Dingir** (Hittite, Sumer): god; **Theo** (Greek, Latin); **Mani-tou** (Native American) (**Bengü** (endless)-**tou**, **Mannga** (big)-**tou**): big spirit; **dawn**, **tan**, **tag** (German): **day**; **Diva**, **Devata** (Sanskrit): god; **dina** (Sanskrit): day; **din** (Celtic): day…

(8) Turkic root '**kün** - **gün**': day, sun time; '**küneş** – **güneş**': sun; '**sol** – **soluk**': fade, pale; **sarı**: yellow; **soluk**: breath, life… / **Sun**: alleged PIE root ***sāwel**- ; **sol**, **solar**, **soul** (Old English **sawol**); **şems** (Arabic): sun; **shemesh** (Hebrew): sun, **Şamaş**: sun god; **helio**; **south**; **kiin**, **kun** (Native American): sun; **kaan**, **han** > **king**, **queen** > **könig** (German) >< **kohen** (Hebrew) …

(9) Turkic root '**kut**': divine mercy, holy, happiness, goodness; **Kutay Han** (**Guday**): Turkic Mongol. big god; **Hüda** (Turkic Persian): god; **Ghoda** (Kipchak – Codex Cumanicus 1303): god … / **God**, **good**, **guten** (German)

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